

# CHURCH ALL WORLD

**PASTOR WHO REACHES FOLLOWERS THROUGH NEWSPAPERS.**

**Some Facts Concerning the Life Work of Rev. Charles T. Russell Who Has Been Misrepresented.**

Allegheny, Pa.—One of the busiest men in the United States is Charles T. Russell, of Allegheny. Some people call him Rev. Charles T. Russell, but he himself disclaims all titles, believing that as Jesus and the apostles disclaimed them so should he.

Russell is the leader of a religious movement which has its followers all over the world. He is not the originator of a sect, but simply claims membership in the original church institution of the scriptures, therein described simply as "the church, whose names are written in heaven."

It has no houses of worship of its own, and Pastor Russell's plan for reaching his numerous and widely-scattered followers with his discourses is a unique one.

He travels a great deal, preaching in opera houses in the large cities of the country, and through arrangements with various newspapers gladly printing the discourses because of the increased circulation which accrues to them through the subscriptions of Russell's many followers.

Thus he preaches each Sunday to a



**CHARLES T. RUSSELL.**  
(Pennsylvania Pastor Who Has World-Wide Church.)

congregation of hundreds of thousands.

Russell has been considerably disturbed of late over false and misleading accounts of his teachings and his plans which have appeared in many newspapers.

Among other things, it was recently announced that he was endeavoring to get control of Dowie's Zion City and turn it into a home for his followers.

"Nothing could be more untrue," he declares. "I have no desire for Zion City, and there have been no negotiations whatever in the matter."

It has also been published that Russell is "the no-hell preacher"—because he teaches there is no place of future fiery torment.

Pastor Russell declares that he does not believe in hell as a place of eternal torment, but holds that the "sheol" of the Old Testament and the "hades" of the New Testament is the state of death—that mankind, because of original sin, is under a death sentence, which affects all mentally, morally and physically, and culminates in the tomb.

He holds that redemption was from the tomb, that Christ died for humanity's sins, and that as a result of this redemption all mankind is ultimately to be released from this state of death and given instruction which will lead to eternal life, if they are obedient to such leading, in the Millennial age.

Nor does Pastor Russell doubt in the least the existence of Satan, though this has been alleged of him. In a sermon which he recently delivered on "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire," he makes his position on this point very clear, saying:

"We are aware that our Lord's words to Peter, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' are made the basis for the denial that there is any personal devil or subordinate demons. Our reply is that although any man may become an adversary of God (a satan), the scriptures everywhere speak of the prime mover in evil as 'the devil,' 'the satan.' He is the great murderer. He murdered our first parents by deceiving them, and thus induced them to be disobedient to their Creator."

It was recently stated in several newspapers that in a divorce trial, which resulted in the legal separation of Pastor Russell and his wife, about a year ago, he had said, "his love was like that of a jellyfish, in that it went out to any spirit which responded."

This statement distressed Russell considerably, inasmuch as the truth was that the remark in question was attributed to Russell by a witness during the trial, and was emphatically denied on the stand by him.

It has been said of Russell that "money pours into his office coffers like water," and that his sect is immensely wealthy. This is not the case.

"We have sufficient," he says, "and we never take up collections, but we have no enormous wealth. We care only for enough to enable us to spread our gospel to humanity wherever it is needed."

## YERKES QUILTS FEDERAL POST.

**Internal Revenue Commissioner Takes Up Law Practice.**

Washington.—John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, has tendered his resignation to the president, who has accepted it with expressions of regret. Mr. Yerkes resigns to enter the practice of law in this city, having associated himself with one of its most prominent legal firms. Secretary Cortelyou was loath to lose Commissioner Yerkes' services in the treasury department, but the strong



**JOHN W. YERKES.**  
(Internal Revenue Commissioner Who Has Resigned Position.)

inducements made led to his resignation.

Mr. Yerkes became commissioner of internal revenue December 20, 1900, and has been in office over six years. His conduct of his office has always been highly satisfactory to the administration. Mr. Yerkes for many years has been prominent in Republican politics of Kentucky and was at one time the nominee of his party for governor of that state. He has for years been recognized by the president as the head of his party, and his recommendations as to patronage have been followed. Efforts were recently made to have Mr. Yerkes accept the Republican nomination this year, but he declined, knowing of his intentions as to practicing law in this city.

## ARRAYED HOUNDS IN ARMOR.

**Favorite Canines in Olden Days Wore Coats of Mail.**

New York.—Years ago, when royalty devoted itself to the chase and considered greyhounds the finest of canine pets, it was the fashion to have the favorite dogs arrayed in armor. Recently a suit of this queer dog armor was discovered and experts puzzled their heads over it. No one knew what it was for, as the armored dog has never been a familiar sight to latter day collectors.

The real use of the golden armor was learned by an expert that happened to recall to mind a picture of



**Armor for Hounds of Old.**

one of the famous Spanish rulers painted with his finest greyhound clad in handsomely wrought gold armor standing by his side. The expert's brother collectors, who had suggested surgical appliances and all sorts of queer things as a solution of the puzzle, were somewhat chagrined when they learned its true use. At present this odd armor is on exhibition in the royal collection at Madrid.

## Increased Speed Is Costly.

The extra one and one-half knots that the big Cunard liners are to make over the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Germany's fastest ship, require the installation of 68 additional furnaces, six more boilers, over 52,000 additional square feet of heating surface, and the development of an additional 30,000 horsepower. To provide for the increased weight the ship has to be lengthened 78½ feet, broadened 16 feet, and deepened four feet, and the displacement enlarged by 12,000 tons. If turbines were not employed at least 25,000 horsepower engines, with shaft and screw propeller, would have been necessary, and many difficulties would have had to be solved to place these so as to balance weights and to avoid vibration. With rotary engines substituted for reciprocating engines there are economies of space and other advantages.

## An Author's Profits.

Lieut. Bilse, author of the famous book, "Aus Einer Kleinen Garnison," received altogether £165 (\$825) for his rights. It was admitted that the Austrian rights alone fetched £11,000 (\$55,000). An action having been brought against the publishers and lost, it is feared that Lieut. Bilse will not have much of the £165 left—London Sphere.

## MAIL ORDER EVIL

**ITS RISE IS NOT THE RESULT OF LEGITIMATE DEMAND.**

### DUE ENTIRELY TO GREED

**And It Feeds Upon the Prosperity of the Country Towns—A Menace to the Nation.**

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.)

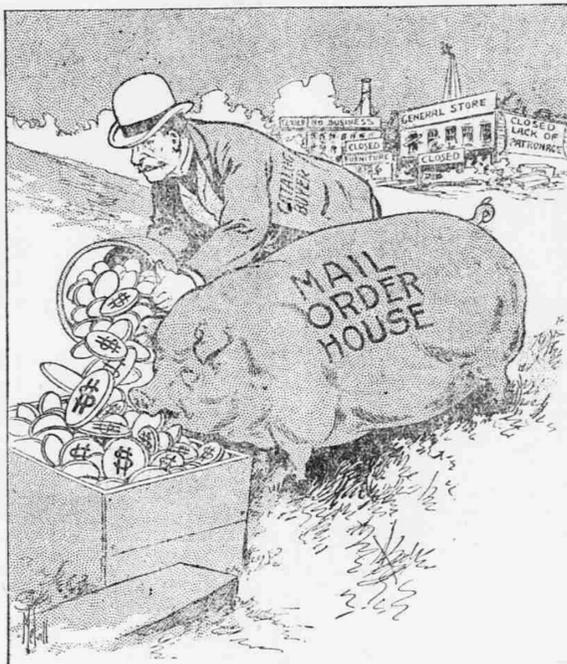
As the years go by we are more than ever brought face to face with the vital question of trading at home. During the past decade the habit of buying goods abroad has grown to such proportions that the country merchant may well feel alarmed at the probable outcome unless something is done to forestall the great calamity which will surely result therefrom.

Trade conditions 25 years ago were satisfactory. At that time catalogue houses were entirely unknown and country merchants were "monarchs of all they surveyed," so to speak, in the lines represented, and the people were prosperous and happy. Perhaps not so much because they generally had money enough to meet their wants, but because of the contentment that prevailed throughout the country at that time. The farmers raised good crops, generally, and received good prices for what they had to sell. They sold their surplus stuff to the local merchant and bought what they wanted; and this was the height of

prosperity. And right here is where the good town proposition comes to him with great force. He knows he can send his children to the village school at a great deal less expense than to send them away to college, and that in most cases better results are obtained.

If the farmer seriously desires all these good things he must of necessity help to build them. Let him understand that he is one of the main spokes in the great wheel of commerce in his vicinity and that he can ill-afford to send abroad to purchase even the smallest item of merchandise, though it may seem to him that he is saving a few cents by doing so. It seems that it could be easily pointed out to him that if there was no town near him and he had to drive 20 or 30 miles to take his produce to market and haul his groceries the same distance home, he could easily see that his land would greatly depreciate in value and the disadvantages he would encounter on every hand would be very disastrous to his time and he would gladly spend his money at home to divert this calamity.

One of the most potent levers with which to control trade in country localities is the liberal use of printers' ink, coupled with intelligence in advertising the wares of the merchant. The catalogue houses employ the best talent obtainable to write their advertisements and spend large sums of money in this way. Besides advertising judiciously they advertise on a large scale and consequently get the business. The old saying that "You must fight the devil with fire" will apply in this case. The home merchant must advertise. He must do more than



Are you, Mr. Resident of This Community, feeding the mail order hog the dollars of this community? Are you pouring the money that should stay in the home town into the trough from which the gluttonous hogs of the city feed? If so you are doing not only the town, but yourself, an irreparable injury, and one that you should stop at once.

their ambition, hence the contentment that prevailed.

But in after years, when cities grew and trade expanded, the merchants of these cities not being content with conditions of trade, devised plans by which they might reach out for more business. Advertising in the newspapers being a cheap way of putting the merits of their goods before the people, this plan appealed to them and it was adopted. At first they operated on a small scale; then, as the merchant saw the opportunity for making it pay, he added to his advertising fund. And so it has continued until to-day millions of dollars are annually sent to mail order houses by the people of the United States.

The best and most effective way to throttle the catalogue house has been a question uppermost in the minds of country merchants for several years past; some advocating one plan and some another. There are several plans which might be presented to induce the farmer to buy at home. In the first place his pride might be appealed to. There are very few farmers who own their own farms but that would be interested in building up his own locality. He realizes the fact that if his farm is to be valuable it must be farmed in the most scientific manner and all buildings, fences, etc., must be kept up in the best possible shape, and above all the farm must be located not too far from some good town, for we all know that farm land brings a much better price when near to some good town or village. It is not hard to get the farmer to realize this, for if he ever sold any farm land or tried to sell any, he knows this to be a fact. Well, then, after he has realized this fact, the thing for him to do is to patronize his home merchants and business men, so they may be able to build and maintain a good town.

Public schools are much better in the towns than in the country for the reason that where the population is most dense, there is more taxable property to the amount of territory covered, hence there is more money collected for school purposes, and as a result more and better teachers are employed. All this is of the highest importance to the farmer, as most farmers who are of any importance in their profession are interested in giving their boys and girls a good educa-

tion. "Come to Smith's to trade, cheapest place on earth." He must describe his merchandise as he would in private conversation over the counter to a customer, and then quote the price. This will nearly always act as a clincher and will at least put him on a standing with the catalogue house. In fact it will give him an advantage over the catalogue house, for in almost every case he can sell the same grade of merchandise cheaper than the catalogue house can sell it. This is not mere theory but a statement of fact, for the reason that the country merchant's business is operated at a very much less expense than that of the mail order merchant. There are a thousand and one items of expense which the city merchant has to meet that are entirely unknown to the country merchant.

The time is rapidly approaching when people who patronize mail order houses will be looked upon as "soothers" by the solid and influential citizens of all commonwealths and will suffer ostracism at their hands.

Cities and towns are built by combined efforts of the residents thereof; not by foreign capital. So too are our churches and schoolhouses built. It may be true that in many instances eastern capital has been employed to make improvements in the west, but always with good round interest to the lender of the money. No one ever heard of a case where an eastern man or firm contributed to western enterprise for the fun of the thing. Nor did you ever hear of a case where any mail order or catalogue house ever contributed to any church building fund. Nor yet did they ever build or help to build any of our schoolhouses. You never heard of a case of this kind and you never will. All these eastern sharks care for is your dollar, and you know it, and when they have gotten that they have no more use for you. Then why should you patronize them? You can go to your home merchant any day in the year and if you are short of change, he will extend you credit. If you are sick and unable to work the home merchant will see that your family is provisioned until you get on your feet again. He will do all of this and at the same time furnish the same grade of goods at the same or even at a less price. Will the catalogue merchant do this?

J. P. BELL.

## INDIANA PEOPLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

**What Shall We Do?—I've Got to Build Granaries.**

A letter written to a Canadian Government agent from Tipton, Indiana, is but one of many similar that are in the hands of the Canadian government agents whose privilege it is to offer one hundred and sixty acres of land free, and low railway fares. But here is a copy of the letter:

"Tipton, Ind., Nov. 28, 1906.

"At your earnest solicitation a party of us from Tipton left May 15 for Western Canada. Our interviews with you and a careful study of your literature led us to expect great things of your country when we should arrive there, and we were not disappointed. We went prepared to make a careful examination of the country and its resources, and we did so. At early dawn the second morning out of Tipton we awoke in a new world. As far as the eye could reach was an apparently limitless expanse of new sown wheat and prairie grasses. The vivid green of the wheat just beginning to stool out, and the inky blackness of the soil contrasted in a way beautiful to see. An hour or two later we steamed into Winnipeg. Here we found a number of surprises. A hundred thousand souls well housed, with every convenience that goes to make a modern up-to-date city—banks, hotels, newspapers, stores, electric light, street railways, sewerage, waterworks, asphalt pavements, everything. With eyes and ears open we traveled for two thousand miles through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, going out over the Canadian Pacific railway, via Calgary to Edmonton, and returning to Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern railway. In the meantime we made several side trips and stopped off at a number of points where we made drives into the surrounding country. On every hand were evidences of prosperity. The growing wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, not little patches, but great fields, many of them a square mile in extent, the three, five and sometimes seven-horse teams laying over an inky black ribbon of yellow stubble, generally in furrows straight as gun barrels and at right angles from the roads stretching into the distance, contrasted strangely with our little fields at home. The towns both large and small were doubly conspicuous, made so, first by their newness and second by the towering elevators necessary to hold the immense crops of wheat grown in the immediate neighborhood.

The newness, the thrift, the hustle, the sound of saw and hammer, the tents housing owners of buildings in various stages of completion, the piles of household effects and agricultural implements at the railway stations waiting to be hauled out to the "Claims," the occasional steam plow turning its twenty or thirty acres a day, the sod house, the unpainted house of wood, the up-to-date modern residence with large red barn by, all these were seen everywhere we went, an earnest of prosperity and wealth to be. We talked with men and visited their places that four years ago was unbroken prairie. Their houses, barns, implements and live stock were the equal of anything in Tipton County, and why not, when they were raising five, ten and twenty, yes, in one instance, forty thousand bushels of wheat a year. The fact that such large yields of wheat are raised so easily and so surely impressed us very favorably. And when we saw men who four or five years ago commenced there with two or three thousand dollars, and were now as well fixed and making money much easier and many times faster than lots of our acquaintances on Indiana farms fifty years cleared and valued at four times as much, we decided to invest. So we bought in partnership a little over two thousand acres, some of it improved and in wheat.

Before leaving Indiana we agreed that if the opportunities were as great as they were represented to be, that we would buy, and own in partnership a body of land, and leave one of our number to look after and operate it. This we accordingly did. Just before time to thresh I received a letter from him. "What shall we do?" said he; "I've got to build granaries. There's so much wheat that the railways are just swamped. We can't get cars and the elevators are all full. I never saw anything like it." In reply we wrote, "Good for you. Go ahead and build; your story sounds better than the letters we used to get from our friends in Kansas when they bewailed the fact that the hard wheat had been destroyed by the chinch bugs and the corn by hot winds, and that they must sell the stock for means to live on. Yes, build by all means." And he did, and our wheat put in by a renter made twenty-seven bushels per acre.

Very truly yours,  
(Sd) A. G. BURKHART.  
(Sd) J. TRELOAR-TRESIDDER.  
(Sd) WALTER W. MOUNT.

In Northeast Australia. Northeast Australia develops very slowly. Farmers grow maize in the old-fashioned way. The maize crop in Queensland this year is a record one. Canning pineapples is becoming an important industry in Queensland. Opal mining is growing steadily.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 15 oz. for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

The way of the transgressor is a well-beaten path.



## The Small Buyer of Paint

who takes care that the Dutch Boy trade mark, shown below, appears on every keg of white lead he buys, is perfectly protected; as perfectly as if he were a railroad official buying hundreds of tons, and with a corps of chemists at his back to see that no adulterant is palmed off on him.

**Pure White Lead and Pure Linsed Oil** are absolutely necessary to good painting.

**SEND FOR BOOK**

"A Talk on Paint" gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request. All lead packed in 1907 bears this mark.

**NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY**

In whichever of the following cities is nearest you:  
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

## Know it by Heart.

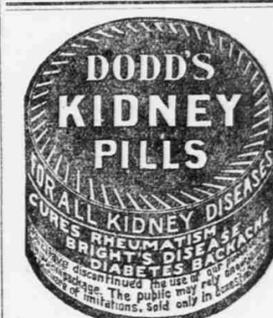
"Do you think you could learn to love me?" the young man inquired. "Learn to love you?" exclaimed the rapturous maid. "Harold, I could give lessons at it."

Instead of experimenting with drugs and strong cathartics—which are clearly harmful—take Nature's mild laxative, Garfield Tea! It is made wholly of Herbs. For constipation, liver and kidney derangements, sick-headache, biliousness and indigestion.

Anyway, the rolling stone doesn't get into the mossback class.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The velocipede was invented by Drais in 1817.



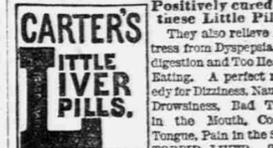
## WINCHESTER



## "NEW RIVAL" LOADED BLACK POWDER Shotgun Shells

The important points in a loaded shell are reliability, uniformity of loading, evenness of pattern, hard shooting qualities and strength to withstand reloading. All these virtues are found in Winchester "New Rival" loaded black powder shells. Ask for them the next time. THEY HELP MAKE BIG BAGS

## SICK HEADACHE



Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. **Beutwood** REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.